FAMILY LIFE

E36

Vol. XIX, No. 1 JANUARY, 1959 Edited by Paul Popenoe

SEVEN SIGNS OF DANGER

The campaign against cancer advises us to learn and look for the "Seven Signs." It would be worth while for every married person to learn and look for the Seven Danger Signs that may portend a marital break-up.

Some of the obvious things may be omitted: adultery, alcoholism, and insanity, for instance. These might be put in the same class as the appearance of an actual cancer. There can be no doubt then, that you need immediate and drastic treatment. It will be more profitable to think of the signals or symptoms that one might not recognize to be serious, whether as predicting cancer or as predicting divorce. What would be seven danger signs, in a consideration of marital break-up? Probably every reader will think of many others and may consider some of them more important than any in this list. But the following seven are worth thinking about. The order in which they are mentioned has nothing to do with their seriousness.

1. Voluntary childlessness. If two persons are happily married and greatly desire children but for some reason are unable to have them, the marriage seems not to be threatened. But if they go without offspring merely for their own convenience or comfort, the prospects for a successful marriage are unfavorable — more than one-half of the childless marriages end in the divorce court.

2. Husband and wife have little or no social and recreational life together. Thus they have little to think about and talk about in common. Of course there is a great deal of social life that is of questionable value. Often husband and wife seem to keep as far apart from each other as possible, when out in company. Sometimes they take it mainly as an occasion to flirt with other persons. They may use the opportunity to needle each other continuously with remarks that are supposed to be facetious but that are actually damaging. But unless two partners have a pretty good common stock of friends, activities, and interests, they are courting trouble.

3. The wife nags the husband incessantly. Of course it may be the husband who is the nagger, but this is less often the case, since nagging is a weapon which weakness uses to conquer strength and the husband is likely to be the stronger partner, physically

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Monthly service bulletin of the
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and financially if not in other important ways. Every poll of husbands lists nagging as their first complaint against their wives. Wives frequently admit it frankly, asking, "How can I get him to do anything, if I don't nag him?" That question deserves an answer from marriage counselors! Important as is this fault, it is astonishing that the word is not even found in the index of most books on marriage.

4. There is a very unsatisfactory sexual relationship. This is particularly damaging if it grows out of warped attitudes toward sex on one side or the other.

5. Either party lets his (or her) own relatives interfere in the marriage. The in-law problem is naturally most serious in the early years of marriage, but it may recur in later life when an aged parent is brought into the home. Much more attention should be paid to this problem in pre-marital counseling, and it should be made clear that dealing with the in-law is the job of the "blood kin," not the partner. The wife must look out for her own mother—she can not take the responsibility of putting her husband's mother in her place. Because natural feelings of love and loyalty are involved, this relationship is a touchy one and the help of a neutral outsider — a marriage counselor, for example—is often invaluable.

6. Either party is unreasonably jealous. A certain amount of "reasonable" jealousy may be valuable if used constructively; that is, if it merely motivates the wife, for example, to work harder to make herself and the home attractive, to reassure her husband of her devotion to him. But few husbands and wives are emotionally mature enough to handle their jealousy in a really constructive manner!

7. The husband habitually tries to settle differences of opinion by physical violence and brutality.

The presence of even one of these seven signs is a serious warning of possible trouble ahead, and demands attention. If several of them are present, the life of the marriage is threatened and expert help should be sought at once.

Finally there is one danger signal that, in a sense, overrides all others. Anyone who thinks that something else is more important than the success of marriage is likely to find that marriage is not a success.—P.P.

The Introvert

Introverts and extroverts have been recognized for many centuries, though the names were given only by Carl Jung half a century ago. Artists and writers saw the marked difference between persons whose attention is primarily turned inward and those in whom it is turned outward. Don Quixote and Sancho Panza are the classical examples. Not only do the two types differ in their mental and emotional make-up, but there is at least some tendency toward a difference in physique, in body build, as illustrated again by Don Quixote and Sancho Panza.

These two types are merely the extremes of a normal distribution. The cutting points are arbitrary. There are

very tall and very short people in the world, but no agreed cutting point—some persons would call anyone in the upper five percent very tall, others might think ten per cent a better criterion. Similarly no one doubts that there are introverts but they merge into the "average normals."

They have been discussed in detail in a new book, *The Introvert,* by an Australian psychiatrist, Ainslie Meares, who is in private practice in Melbourne. Unfortunately Dr. Meares has probably seen introverts who were for the most part badly adjusted to life if not actually psychopathic. He therefore gives the impression that introversion is something almost abnormal if not actually dangerous. "The stakes are high, both in terms of the life of the individual, and of the nation as a whole," he warns. "The introvert may degenerate into schizophrenia, in which case he is likely to end his life insane, or partially insane. On the other hand, the introvert may progress, and mature, so that he finally achieves a fine and well integrated personality."

Actually, introverts and extraverts are equally "normal," useful, necessary to society. It is extremely unfortunate that the popular concept of an introvert is too much like that of Dr. Meares. The late psychiatrist Fritz Kunkel used to lecture on this subject, and related to me that when he had once told an audience that one of his own sons was an introvert a woman came up afterward and said sympathetically, "Oh, Dr. Kunkel, I was so sorry to hear that one of your sons is an introvert. Is he in an institution?"

True, if an introvert does break down mentally it will probably be with schizophrenia. If an extravert breaks down mentally, it will probably be with a manic-depressive psychosis. But the mere fact that one is introvert or extravert does not predispose one to either of these forms of mental disease. There has long been evidence, and it is accumulating steadily, that the individual will not break down in either direction unless he is born with an inherited tendency to break down.

The nation needs both types. It has sometimes been said that the introvert produces the ideas, the extravert then appropriates the ideas and puts them to use. Neither is complete without the other. The nation has been calling vociferously, of late years, for more engineers, mathematicians, physicists, chemists—they will be mainly introverts. The extraverts will be found among the politicians, salesmen, popular clergymen, sheriffs, school superintendents, and so on, — all needed, too.

All these facts should be borne in mind as one uses Dr. Meares' treatise.

Our culture is on the extravert side, so the introvert does not find it so easy to make a good social adjustment as does the extravert. This is equally true of children but surely Dr. Meares has missed the point when he declares, "A child of introvert personality is quite an embarrassment to the parents. It is a failure." A glance around will show, on the contrary, that the introvert is the one whom the parents (and teachers too, for the most part) consider the "good child." He is quiet, docile, gets into very little mischief. The extravert is the trouble-maker, — and scolding flows off him like water off a duck's back. The two types need to be

handled very differently, and Dr. Meares is quite right in emphasizing this point, even though he makes it sound much more difficult than it is in the ordinary case.

Adolescence represents a critical period. If the introvert is not managed wisely, he may become too introverted—though this does not imply schizophrenia, as a hasty reader of Dr. Meares' pages might suppose. His choice of a vocation will be largely influenced by his personality, and at this point he needs good guidance. Introverts tend to go into teaching. "Psychology has an uncanny appeal for him," Dr. Meares alleges. Industrial studies have shown that introverts make the best inspectors, while extraverts make the best foremen. The introvert girl may go into laboratory work (while nurses are all extraverts). The airplane stewardess is an extravert, but librarians are mainly introverts. Of course the creative arts, with their demand on imagination, give the introvert a particularly good opportunity to make use of his natural endowment.

Dr. Meares notes that the introvert tends to use alcohol to improve his social adjustment. He might have emphasized this much more strongly. The Philadelphia psychiatrist, Edward A. Strecker, whose book, *Alcohol,—One Man's Meat,* is still one of the best discussions for the popular reader, says that nine out of ten of the alcoholics whom he has treated are introverts who have begun to drink in order to extravert themselves.

The problems of introversion and extraversion in marriage are great and particular attention should be devoted to them in all premarital counseling. An extravert wife may spend years (until divorce ends her opportunity) nagging her husband to go out with her more, ignoring the fact that he is an introvert who does not require much mixed society. Similarly the extravert husband may not take into account the sensitiveness of his introvert wife, and may continually shock her or hurt her feelings by behavior that to him seems perfectly natural. Dr. Meares points out, in his chapter on this subject, that an understanding partner is often the greatest help in aiding an introvert to mature socially and make a more favorable adjustment to the world around him.

Teachers, employers, and in fact the general public, should understand introversion and extraversion more fully. Perhaps the extremes include not more than ten per cent of the population; most of us are somewhere in between, the "average normals" with, as we assure ourselves, the best qualities of the two extremes. We are the ambiverts, able to react either introvertedly or extravertedly as the immediate situation may require. But we must deal every day with those who are nearer to the extreme. For their benefit as well as our own, we need much greater understanding, and the subject should be taken up in all educational processes, including education for marriage and parenthood. Dr. Meares offers many hints but his book is not a well-balanced treatment of a subject that particularly demands a balanced view. Perhaps a book on this subject should not be written by a psychiatrist, accustomed to dealing only with the abnormal, but by a psychologist whose concern is with the normal manifestations of human nature.

(THE INTROVERT, by Ainslie Meares. Pp. 147, price $4.50 from

Charles C. Thomas, 301-327 East Lawrence ave., Springfield, Ill., 1958.)

Other Books Received

COMMENTARIES ON LIVING, 2nd series, by J. Krishnamurti. Pp. 242 (no index), price $3.50 from Harper & Bros., 49 E. 33rd st., New York 16, N.Y., 1958.

WHAT MAKES YOU TICK? ed. by Charles D. Rice. Pp. 229 (no index), price $3.95 from Harper & Bros., 49 E. 33d st., New York, 16, N.Y., 1958.

CRIME AND INSANITY, ed. by Richard W. Nice. Pp. 280, price $6 from Philosophical Library, 15 E. 40th st., New York 16, N.Y., 1958.

TALKS WITH MEN, by Norris L. Tibbetts. Pp. 96 (no index), price $2 from Association Press, 291 Broadway, New York 7, N.Y., 1958.

INTERVIEWING PROCEDURES, by J. Stacy Adams. Pp. 54, price $1 from University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, N.C., 1958.

Inexpensive Pamphlets

THE PHYSICIAN'S PART IN ADOPTION, Pp. 12, price 15c from Supt. of Documents, U.S. Govt. Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. (Catalog No. ES 3.210:44.)

COMMUNITY LIVING IN COOPERATIVE HOUSING, by Clara Fox. Pp. 80, price 75c from Play Schools Assn., 41 W. 57th st. ,New York 19, N.Y., 1958.

SEX FACTS FOR ADOLESCENTS, by Elazabeth and William Genne. Six-page folder, 20c a dozen or $1 a hundred from Board of Education, The Methodist Church, P.O. Box 871, Nashville 2, Tenn., 1958.

YOU AND YOUR ADOPTED CHILD, by Eda J. LeShan. Pp. 28, price 25c from Public Affairs Pamphlets (No. 274), 22 E. 38th st., New York 16, N.Y., 1958.

HOMEMAKER SERVICE,Pp. 36, price 15c from Supt. of Documents, U.S. Govt. Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C.

ALL IN PLAY, by Rowena M. Shoemaker. Pp. 95, price $1 from Play Schools Assn., 41 W. 57th st., New York 19, N.Y., 1958.—A guide for parents, teachers, and group leaders.

YOU CAN READ BETTER, by Paul Witty and Harry Bricker. Pp. 40, price 50c from Science Research Associates, 57 W. Grand ave., Chicago 10, Ill., 1958.

SIX TO EIGHT—years of discovery, Pp. 11, free on request to Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., 1 Madison ave., New York, N.Y.

HOW TO ORGANIZE SENIOR CITIZENS CLUB, free on request to Senior Citizens of America, 1129 Vermont ave., NW., Washington 5, D.C.

MAKING THE MOST OF YOUR YEARS, by Evelyn Hart. Pp. 28, price 25c from Public Affairs Pamphlets (No. 276), 22 E. 38th st., New York 16, N.Y.—Preparing for retirement and enjoying old age.

KNOW YOUR TEENAGER, by Evelyn Millis Duvall. Pp. 31, price 20c from Methodist Publishing House, P.O. Box 871, Nashville 2, Tenn.—This is a special "Methodist Edition" of a popular pamphlet.

WHERE TO WRITE FOR BIRTH AND DEATH RECORDS, Pp. 10, price 15c from Supt. of Documents, U.S. Govt. Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. Catalog No. FS 2.102:B 53/3/958.

LOOK AND LISTEN: NAFBRAT Radio and Television Guide to Better Programs. Price 20c from National Assn. for Better Radio and Television,

882 Victoria ave., Los Angeles 5, Calif.—Covers only the stations in the Los Angeles area.

FAMILY ACTION PROGRAM: Home Protection Exercises, Pp. 32, price 15c from Supt. of Documents, U.S. Govt. Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. (Catalog No. FCD 1.22:2-1/3.)

CHILD CARING INSTITUTIONS, by Martin Gula. Price 15c from Supt. of Ducuments, U.S. Govt. Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C.

Educational Notes

WELLS COLLEGE, (Aurora, N.Y.,) which pioneered in adjusting faculty salaries to the number of children in order to make the *real wage* equal for work, offers an annual cash grant of $750 to each son or daughter of a faculty member who is attending any accredited four-year college.

HOMEMAKER SERVICE, "a tested way of keeping families together in times of crisis," is now provided by 145 public and private agencies in the U.S.A., which will join in a National Conference on Homemaker Service in Chicago, Feb. 10-11.

CHILDREN LIMITED is a bi-monthly newspaper published by the National Association for Retarded Children, 99 University Place, New York 3, N.Y. Subscription is $1 a year.

SALEM, OREGON, has set up a marriage clinic patterned after the one in Oklahoma City which has attracted widespread attention in recent years. Counsel is offered without charge by a panel of four citizens who are believed to have special experience in human relations,—it may consist, for example, of a physician, an attorney, a clergyman, and a businessman. Husband and wife must attend together. The clinic is located in the Salem YMCA with Robert F. Anderson as chairman and Carl Greider as secretary.

Around the World

COMMUNIST CHINA, which pushed a birth control campaign energetically for several years, is reported to be slowing it down. Leaders now assert that the country can support 600,000,000 *additional* people, when it is fully developed. Because of his "wrong bourgeois theory" that the nation's birth rate should be limited, the Rector of Peking University was dismissed. Radio Peiping predicts that China's population will be 800,000,000 in "10 or 15 years."

NEW ZEALAND'S child welfare program is stressing preventive measures, with a strong endeavor being made to remedy the child's difficulties in his own home.

PREPARATION FOR MARRIED LIFE is the subject of conferences in the Youth Sub-committee of the Western European Union. A series of conferences in England was attended by representatives of Belgium, France, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Italy, and Western Germany.

INDIA'S population continues to grow at a rate which alarms the government, in spite of a birth control campaign which has received a good deal of financial support from the parliament. Two of the States, Madras and Mysore, with a combined population of almost 50,000,000, have now undertaken to encourage mass sterilization by offering free hospital and surgical care and a bonus of 25 rupees (about $4.50) to any citizen who volunteers to be sterilized. Social workers are paid a fee of 2 rupees (about 42c) for each volunteer brought in.

NEW BOOKS IN BRIEF REVIEW

UNDERSTANDING AND PREVENTING JUVENILE DELINQUENCY, by Haskell M. Miller. Pp. 191, paper covers, price $1.25 from Abingdon Press, Nashville 2, Tenn., 1958.

Juvenile delinquency is increasing not merely in the United States, but in most civilized countries. In California last year, among 17-year old boys, one out of every four in the entire state was arrested by the police. It is obvious, says Dr. Miller (head of the department of social ethics at Wesley Theological Seminary, Washington, D.C.) that while there are no simple formulas or panaceas for delinquency prevention, there are many possibilities for making constructive approaches to the problem. "It is also obvious that, though there has been much talk about the acuteness of the delinquency situation, there has been little serious or intelligent preventive action on a level comprehensive enough to be significant. The general picture is one of half-way measures supported by half-hearted convictions, and penurious allocation of public resources. Research has been negligible. Laws are archaic and chaotic. Courts and Institutions tend to be almost primitive. Police and professional staffs are largely untrained, inadequate, and underpaid, Welfare and social agency services are very insufficient. All in all, there is little evidence of a quality of concern, planning, and action worthy of a society so great in compassion, skill, and resources." He discusses the facts in the case very fully then goes on to justify the subtitle of his book, "Practical resources for individuals, church, family, and community." Neither the churches as a whole nor their members as individuals have related themselves effectively to this great problem, he declares; pointing out that most of the delinquents actually have contact with church or Sunday school and that these institutions obviously "have no significant effect upon delinquency." Something is wrong here, he insists. Something more than exhortation must be offered. He lists some of the effective contributions that have been made by individual churches, and points the way for others. This is a persuasive and practical book that should be of value not merely to practicing Christians for whom it was particularly written, but to every citizen.

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LES OEUVRES ET LA FAMILLE, Pp. 164 (paper covers, no index), price 500 francs from U.N.I.O.P.S.S., 103 Faubourg Saint-Honore, Paris 8, France, 1958.

Proceedings of the sixth national congress of the Union Nationale Interfederale des Oeuvres Privees Sanitaires et Sociales. The volume provides a detailed and comprehensive view of the work of French agencies concerned with almost every aspect of family life, particularly the economic and social aspects.

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IN HOLY MATRIMONY, the marriage manual of the Methodist church for engaged couples. Pp. 143 (paper covers, no index,) price from Methodist Publishing House, Nashville 2, Tenn., 1958.

Handbook to be given to couples who plan to be married by a Methodist minister. It is a brief but comprehen-

sive discussion not merely of the ceremony, but of many factors involved in the wise choice of a mate and the establishment and maintenance of a satisfactory marriage.

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PASTOR'S MANUAL FOR PREMARITAL COUNSELING, Pp. 144, price $1.50 from the Methodist Publishing House, Nashville 2, Tenn., 1958.

To promote successful marriage, the Board of Education of the Methodist church asked two husband-wife teams to prepare a manual which was then submitted to two-score other experts. The result is a concise and practical handbook which may be useful far beyond the limits of the church's own ministry. It ends by a bibliography, a list of films, and a very useful rating scale by which the pastor can give himself a self-examination, to determine whether he is qualified for the job of marriage counselor!

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WHY YOUR MONEY NEVER SEEMS TO REACH, by Charles W. Moore. Pp. 90, large, paper covers, no index, price $2 from the author, P. O. Box 65, Anaheim, Calif.

Practical and simple discussion of how to handle your finances, how to buy wisely, and how to save. A good investment for any family.

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AGGRESSION, by John Paul Scott. Pp. 149, price $3.75 from University of Chicago Press, Chicago, 37, Ill., 1958.

Aggressiveness is one of the most important traits in modern society, and deserves much more study than it has received, since the greatest problem today is that of bringing about world peace. Biologist John P. Scott of the Roscoe B. Jackson Memorial Laboratory (Bar Harbor, Maine) has devoted much attention to this subject and brings together some results of his own researches on mammals, with a survey of other findings. He points out that there is no physiological evidence of any internal need for fighting. There is no spontaneous driving force that leads animals, including man, to attack one another. The stimulus comes from forces present in the external environment. Dr. Scott discusses some of the principles of social control, but agrees that an enormous amount of research will be required before the possibility of abolishing war is even in sight. This book naturally touches more on the nature and causes than on the control of aggression, and pays little attention to one important practical problem,—that of reducing conflict in marriage. But it is a compact and valuable survey of a tremendously important problem.

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PSYCHOPATHIC PERSONALITY AND NEUROSIS, by A.A.A. Terruwe. Pp. 172 (no index), price $3.50 from P. J. Kenedy & Sons., 12 Barclay st., New York 8, N.Y., 1958.

Writing primarily for Roman Catholic clergy, Dr. Terruwe interprets modern dynamic psychology in the light of the doctrines of Thomas Aquinas who forestalled Freud, she thinks, in understanding repression as the basis of neuroses. Dr. Terruwe herself distinguishes between energy neuroses and fear neuroses, and discusses them in detail. Readers with a psychological or psychiatric background will find this approach interesting and thought-provoking. Dr. Terruwe is a practicing psychiatrist at Nijmegen, Holland, and she has written five other books; this

is the first to be translated into English.

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NATURE, MAN AND WOMAN, by Alan W. Watts. Pp. 209 (no index), price $3.95 from Pantheon Books, 333 Sixth ave., New York 14, N.Y., 1958.

Mr. Watts is an eclectic philosopher, born in England, who for the past quarter of a century has been interpreting Zen Buddhism and other systems of thought to American readers and lecture audiences. In this book he tackles the great problem of man's place in the natural world, calling on the Confucian *Tao* as well as other doctrines to clarify points that he believes the Judeo-Christian tradition has left in confusion. Western man today feels hostility toward Nature, he asserts, and from this comes his feeling of personal anxiety and loneliness and his utter inability to understand the difference between sacred and profane love. Properly understood, he says, the love of man and woman is a sacramental means of overcoming our estrangement from life. Some readers will dismiss the book as pantheistic mysticism, others will find it a highly stimulating discussion of some of the major problems of existence.

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HUMAN POTENTIALITIES, by Gardner Murphy. Pp. 333, price $6 from Basic Books, 59 Fourth ave., New York 3, N.Y., 1958.

Despite the mess that Man has made of his species, he can still, with the knowledge already available or to be gained, direct the evolution of that species to provide free expression of its virtually unlimited possibilities, says Dr. Murphy, one of America's outstanding psychologists, now director of research at the Menninger Foundation, Topeka, Kansas. There are three human natures, says Dr. Murphy: our organic make-up, our acquired tastes, and "the insatiable craving to understand." All of these must be kept in balance, and if they are properly guided mankind may look forward to fulfillment hitherto hardly dreamed of. This is a sound, well-written discussion that will help many readers to get a better understanding of humanity, though it offers few ready—made solutions for anyone's problems.

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THE USE OF PSYCHOTHERAPY IN DIVORCE AND SEPARATION CASES, by John Mariano. Pp. 179, price $3 from The American Press, 489 Fifth ave., New York 17, N.Y., 1958.

When a client comes to an attorney, seeking a divorce, what does he really need? Not a divorce, in most instances, but counseling to help solve his emotional problems, says Dr. Mariano, himself a New York City attorney. For this purpose, the author thinks that lawyers should be psycho-analytically trained,— a doubtful proposition, since the most that can be ordinarily expected is that the client be given some counseling, which is quite different from psychoanalytically-oriented psychotherapy. There has long been wide agreement that lawyers needed to be more socially-minded, in dealing with divorce. John S. Bradway insisted on this a generation ago, when he was dean of the U.S.C. School of Law. Dr. Mariano's advocacy of what he calls psychotherapeutic jurisprudence is therefore nothing new, but emphasis on it from all sides at all times is welcome.

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PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICES IN GUIDANCE, by Emery Stoops and Gunnar L. Wahlquist. Pp. 338 plus a valuable

appendix and index, price $5.50 from McGraw-Hill Book Company, 330 W. 42nd st., New York 36, N.Y., 1958.

While this book has been designed as a college text book for upper division and graduate students, much of the material will be most helpful to professional counselors and teachers. Since both authors have had an extensive career as teachers, as administrators of school counseling systems, and as teachers of guidance courses in several universities, one would obviously expect them to make a practical and useful contribution to help meet the great need for guidance in our schools of all levels. It is the feeling of this reviewer that they have succeeded in doing it.

Robert S. Hicks, Pd. D.
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THE FEMALE OFFENDER, by Caesar Lombroso. Pp. 313 (no index), price $4.75 from Philosophical Library, 15 E. 40th st., New York 16, N.Y., 1958.

Reprint, from old plates, of a book first published in 1893, and long since discredited scientifically. There can be little value in its reappearance today.

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HEREDITY OF THE BLOOD GROUPS, by Alexander S. Wiener and Irving B. Wexler. Pp. 150, price $6 from Grune & Stratton, 38 Fourth ave., New York 16, N.Y., 1958.

Highly technical summary of the basic facts in this important field in which Dr. Wiener of New York has been one of the pioneers and leaders. More data are now available concerning blood group differences than any other heritable characteristic of healthy human beings. One of the valuable applications is in determining whether babies have been interchanged at birth. Blood group testing will bring out the truth in 90% of such cases.

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NO PEACE OF MIND, by Harry C. Meserve. Pp. 181 (no index), price $3.75 from Harcourt, Brace, and Co., 750 Third ave., New York 17, N.Y., 1958.

This is a vigorous attack on a widely prevalent form of religious thinking which, says Dr. Meserve, "is not a summons to greatness. It is a summons to dependency, conformity, and mediocrity. The religion that is needed will be one that calls man to the realization of the potential greatness which is in him, which requires of him that he be as good as in his heart he truly wants to be." The book is a powerful plea for mental health. Dr. Meserve was formerly minister of the First Unitarian Church of San Francisco; he is now an executive of the Rockefeller Brothers Fund in New York City.

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BLUEPRINT FOR TEEN-AGE LIVING, by William C. Menninger and others. Pp. 221, price $2.95 from Sterling Pub. Co., 419 Fourth ave., New York 16, N.Y., 1958.

Reprint of nine popular pamphlets previously published by Science Research Associates.

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FINLAND now has seven marriage guidance centers, under the auspices of the Lutheran Church. Pre-marital education is emphasized. Most of the counselors are part-time volunteer workers, with legal and psychiatric consultation.

FOR THOSE WHO DEAL WITH YOUNG PEOPLE

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FAMILY LIVING CONFERENCES

led by experts from the Institute's staff, are available to any community which is seeking to strengthen family life. Informal lectures and discussions on preparing for marriage, marital problems, parent-child relationships, preparing for retirement, social and business relationships, and other vital matters, provide an opportunity for many people to think and work together in an informal and stimulating atmosphere. These conferences, of one two, or three days, have been highly successful wherever they have been held.

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